

D E S C R I P T I O N

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR EXTRACTING VOLATILE CONSTITUENTS

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to an apparatus and method for extracting volatile constituents from a solid, which is suited to extract constituents evaporating from leaf tobacco or the like, for example, in order to analyze an aroma of leaf tobacco.

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BACKGROUND ART

For example, analysis of an aroma of leaf tobacco is performed by collecting constituents evaporating from the leaf tobacco (laminae or shreds) and analyzing the collected volatile constituents. Further, if flour or the like has abnormal smell, analysis of the abnormal smell of the flour or the like is performed by collecting constituents evaporating and escaping from the flour or the like and analyzing the collected constituents.

20 A conventional and common way of collecting volatile constituents from a solid is, for example, as shown in FIG. 10, to put a sample S of leaf tobacco or the like in a hermetic container 1 such as a sample vessel, heat it with a heater 2, and collect constituents G which evaporate from the sample S due to the heating and accumulate in an upper space of the hermetic container 1 (a static method; a head space method). Another conventional and common way is, as shown in FIG. 11, to heat a sample S in a hermetic container 3 with a heater 4, and collect constituents G evaporating from the sample S with a collecting agent 6 provided in a collecting tube 5 while the constituents G are continuously circulated between the hermetic container and the collecting tube 5 (a dynamic method).

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However, when constituents G evaporating from a sample S

are collected in the above-described manners, the respective amounts of the constituents (quantitative relation between the constituents) change under some conditions about heating of the sample S. For example, when heated, constituents contained in a sample S may be thermally decomposed and produce unexpected secondary products. Further, constituents G which evaporate from the sample S vary in volatility, from a high volatility to a low volatility. For example, pressure of a constituent G which is high in volatility and evaporates from the sample S in the hermetic container 1 earliest (inner pressure) may prevent a constituent G which is low in volatility from evaporating from the sample S and make it difficult to collect the latter constituent G. Thus, it is difficult to surely collect volatile constituents which are different in volatility and analyse them accurately.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide an apparatus and method for extracting volatile constituents, capable of surely collecting volatile constituents contained in a sample of a solid such as leaf tobacco or flour to subject them to, for example, constituent analysis by atmospheric concentration analysis or sensory evaluation by a human sense of smell.

In order to achieve the above object, the invention is characterized in that a sample of a solid containing volatile constituents is put in a hermetic sample vessel (hermetic can) with inert gas, and a canister depressurized in advance is selectively connected to the sample vessel so that the sample vessel will be depressurized in a moment and constituents evaporating from the sample will be collected into the canister. Thus, the volatile constituents can be extracted from the sample without heating the sample.

Specifically, an apparatus for extracting volatile

constituents according to the present invention comprises a sample vessel for containing a sample containing volatile constituents, a gas feeding device for filling the sample vessel containing the sample with inert gas, a thermostatic chamber
5 for containing the sample vessel and keeping the sample contained in the sample vessel at a predetermined temperature (a temperature at which thermal decomposition does not happen, for example, an ordinary temperature), and a canister as a collecting container capable of being depressurized in advance
10 and selectively connected to the sample vessel for collecting constituents evaporating from the sample contained in the sample vessel.

Desirably, the gas feeding device is designed to fill the sample vessel with inert air to replace atmospheric air in the
15 sample vessel containing the sample by the inert gas. The canister is desirably designed to be depressurized to about 1×10^2 Pa in advance and selectively connected to the sample vessel to collect constituents evaporating from the sample under depressurization, by sucking the constituents with
20 negative pressure in a canister.

A method of extracting volatile constituents according to the present invention comprises the steps of putting a sample containing volatile constituents in a sample vessel, then filling the sample vessel containing the sample with inert gas
25 and keeping the sample at a predetermined temperature (a temperature at which thermal decomposition does not happen, for example, an ordinary temperature), and thereafter selectively connecting a canister depressurized in advance to the sample vessel to thereby collect constituents evaporating from the
30 sample under depressurization, into the canister with the inert gas in a moment.

When volatile constituents of the sample are collected into the canister in the above-described way in particular, not

only chemical analysis of the volatile constituents with an atmospheric concentration analyzer but also sensory evaluation of the volatile constituents with a human sense of smell can be performed effectively. Further, the volatile constituents
5 can be evaluated as a whole, analytic-chemically as well as sensory-scientifically, irrespective of when the volatile constituents were collected into the canister.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration for explaining an apparatus and method for collecting volatile constituents according to an embodiment of the invention,

FIG. 2 is an illustration showing how the collected volatile constituents are analyzed with an atmospheric
15 concentration analyzer,

FIG. 3 is an illustration showing how the collected volatile constituents are evaluated with a human sense of smell,

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the result of analysis of volatile constituents collected from leaf tobacco by a collecting method
20 according to the invention,

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the result of analysis of volatile constituents collected from leaf tobacco by a conventional static method, for comparison with the result of analysis shown in FIG. 4,

25 FIG. 6 is a graph showing the result of analysis of volatile constituents collected from a mixture of hydrocarbons by a collecting method according to the invention,

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the result of analysis of volatile constituents collected from a mixture of hydrocarbons by a
30 conventional static method, for comparison with the result of analysis shown in FIG. 6,

FIG. 8 is a graph showing the result of analysis of volatile constituents which were collected by a collecting method

according to the invention from two samples of leaf tobacco different in water content, separately, where the volatile constituents collected from the two samples are shown comparatively,

5 FIG. 9 is a graph showing an example of a result of evaluation of volatile constituents collected in a canister,

 FIG. 10 is an illustration showing how to collect volatile constituents by a conventional static method, and

 FIG. 11 is an illustration showing how to collect volatile
10 constituents by a conventional dynamic method.

BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

 Referring to the attached drawings, an apparatus and method for extracting volatile constituents according an
15 embodiment of the invention will be described, using an example in which volatile constituents are extracted from leaf tobacco.

 FIG. 1 is an illustration schematically showing a structure of an apparatus for extracting volatile constituents according to an embodiment of the invention. Reference numeral
20 10 denotes a sample vessel for containing a sample S of a solid containing volatile constituents such as leaf tobacco, and 12 a thermostatic chamber for containing the sample vessel 10 and keeping the sample S contained in the sample vessel 10 at a predetermined temperature. To the sample vessel 10 is
25 connected a carrier gas cylinder (bag) 16 with a gas feeding valve 14 between, so that inert gas such as He or N₂ can be fed from the carrier gas cylinder (bag) 16 into the sample vessel 10.

 The amount of the inert gas fed from the carrier gas
30 cylinder (bag) 16 into the sample vessel 10 is monitored by a flowmeter 15. By filling the sample vessel 10 containing the sample S with inert gas (He, N₂ or the like) under open/close control on the gas feeding valve 14, the atmospheric air in the

sample vessel 10 is replaced with the inert gas, and the pressure in the sample vessel 10 is set at a desired value. The pressure P of the inert gas fed into the sample vessel 10 is monitored by a pressure gauge 17.

5 A canister 20 globular in shape and used as a collecting container is selectively connected to the sample vessel 10 with a collecting valve 18 between. The canister 20 is depressurized to about $1 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$ ($1/1000 \text{ atm}$) in advance, and has a capacity of, for example, about 6 liter. The inside of the canister 20 is
10 inactivated in advance. By connecting the depressurized canister 20 to the sample vessel 10 and opening the collecting valve 18, the inside of the sample vessel 10 is depressurized rapidly. Thus, volatile constituents G of the sample S
15 evaporate from the sample S in a moment and are sucked into the canister 20 with negative pressure and collected in the canister 20 with the inert gas. Reference numeral 19 in FIG. 1 denotes a heater for heating the gas (volatile constituents G of the sample S) collected in the canister 20.

20 The canister 20, which was selectively connected to the sample vessel 10 and collected constituents G evaporating from the sample S as described above, is then sealed, and then disconnected from the sample vessel 10. Then, as shown in FIG. 2, the canister 20 is fitted to an atmospheric concentration analyzer 30 employing gas chromatography, and the volatile
25 constituents G collected in the canister 20 are analyzed. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 3, a sniffing port 40 with controlled air flow is fitted to the canister 20, and the volatile constituents G collected in the canister 20 are subjected to sensory evaluation by a human sense (sense of smell,
30 etc.)

 In the volatile constituent extracting apparatus and method in which constituents G evaporating from a sample S are collected into the canister 20 in the described way, the sample

S contained in the sample vessel 10 is not heated. Thus, volatile constituents contained in the sample S is prevented from being thermally decomposed and producing unexpected secondary products. In addition, since the sample vessel 10
5 is filled with inert gas, constituents G evaporating from the sample S are prevented from combining with constituents of the atmospheric air remaining in the sample vessel which forms a hermetic system, unlike the conventional apparatus and method.

Further, the canister 20 depressurized in advance is
10 selectively connected to the sample vessel 10 which is filled with inert gas and kept at a fixed pressure inside, to thereby decrease the pressure in the sample vessel 10 rapidly. Thus, various volatile constituents G contained in the sample S can evaporate in a moment, and be taken (collected) into the
15 canister 20. As a result, problems with the analysis using the conventional head space method, specifically, troubles such as balance of collected constituents getting disturbed can be prevented effectively. Further, by controlling the pressure difference between the sample vessel 10 and the canister 20,
20 out of the volatile constituents contained in the sample S, intended volatile constituents can be surely collected, irrespective of degree of volatility, from highly volatile constituents to low volatile constituents.

Another advantage is that since a collecting agent is not
25 used unlike the conventional dynamic method, influence of the kind of a collecting agent on selectivity of constituents can be avoided. Further, since the sample vessel 10 is filled with inert gas as mentioned above, evaporated constituents G escaping from the sample S are prevented from combining with
30 constituents of the atmospheric air remaining in the container which forms a hermetic system. Thus, constituents G evaporating from the sample S can be surely collected.

FIG. 4 shows the result of analysis by gas chromatography

of volatile constituents which were collected from leaf tobacco by the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention. The analysis was performed as follows: Precisely 2.0g of leaf tobacco shreds (flue cured type) and
5 filter paper impregnated with 20 μ L of 100ppm isoamyl alcohol as a reference substance were put in a container of 20mL in capacity (sample vessel 10). Here, the leaf tobacco shreds and the filter paper impregnated with the reference substance together form a test sample S. The test sample S was kept at
10 40°C for 10 minutes. After that, 1000mL of evaporated constituents from the sample S was collected using a canister 20 which had been depressurized to about 1 \times 10²Pa (1/1000atm). The evaporated constituents collected in the canister 20 were analyzed with a gas chromatography apparatus (atmospheric
15 concentration analyzer).

FIG. 5 shows the result of analysis of volatile constituents which were collected from the same test sample by a conventional static method, for comparison with the result of analysis shown in FIG. 4. It is to be noted that the gas
20 chromatography analysis was performed using a gas chromatography analyzer HP6890 (product name) produced by Hewlett-Packard Company, feeding He as carrier gas (in constant float mode), under the condition that the oven temperature was kept at 40°C for 3 minutes, then raised at the rate of 10°C per
25 minute, and then kept at 240°C for 5 minutes.

As clear from comparison between the result shown in FIG. 4 and the result shown in FIG. 5, when volatile constituents of leaf tobacco shreds were collected by the conventional static method, the result of analysis showed that pyrolysates produced
30 due to the heating were contained in the collected constituents. In contrast, regarding the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention, it was proved that many volatile constituents can be detected, from highly

volatile constituents to low volatile constituents, without being affected by thermal decomposition.

FIG. 6 relates to another test, where precisely 2g of filter paper (product name: ADVANTEC 5C) was put in a container (sample vessel 10) of 20mL in capacity and got impregnated with 20 μ L of a mixture of hydrocarbons as a reference substance (carbon number: C8 to C15). Here, the filter paper impregnated with the reference substance is a test sample S. FIG. 6 shows the result of gas chromatography analysis of volatile constituents collected from this test sample S by the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention. When volatile constituents (hydrocarbons) were extracted from the test sample S, the test sample S was kept at 40°C in one case, at 60°C for 10 minutes in another case, and at 80°C for 10 minutes in another case. FIG. 6 shows the volatile constituents collected in those three cases, comparatively.

FIG. 7 shows the result of analysis of volatile constituents collected from the same test sample S as used in the test of FIG. 6 by a conventional head space method, where the test sample S was heated for 30 minutes to keep it at 70°C in one case, 80°C in another case, and 100°C in another case. It is to be noted that the gas chromatography analysis was performed using a gas chromatography analyzer HP6890 (product name) produced by Hewlett-Packard Company, feeding He as carrier gas (in constant float mode), under the condition that the oven temperature was kept at 40°C for 3 minutes, then raised at the rate of 10°C per minute, and then kept at 240°C for 5 minutes.

As clear from comparison between the result of analysis shown in FIG. 6 and the result of analysis shown in FIG. 7, it was recognized that in the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention, even when the test

sample was heated, the respective amounts of the collected volatile constituents changed little. This means that the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention is little affected by the heating temperature. Also, it was recognized that constituents which do not undergo thermal decomposition are not affected by the heating temperature.

FIG. 8 relates to another test, where two test samples S were prepared by putting precisely 2g of leaf tobacco shreds (flue cured type) having a 13.8% water content and precisely 2g of leaf tobacco shreds (flue cured type) having a 14.5% water content in a container of 20mL in capacity (sample vessel 10), separately, each with filter paper impregnated with 5 μ L of C10 (0.2% n-dodecanol) as a reference substance. FIG. 8 shows the result of analysis of constituents collected into a canister 20 from each test sample S by the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention. Specifically, each test sample contained in the container (sample vessel 10) was kept at 40°C for 10 minutes, and 1000mL of constituents evaporating and escaping from each test sample S were collected using a canister 20 depressurized to about 1×10^2 Pa (1/1000atm). The analysis was performed using a gas chromatography apparatus.

As seen from FIG. 8 which shows the result of analysis of the two test samples having different water contents comparatively, it was proved that the volatile constituent extracting method according to the present invention can surely extract volatile constituents of a sample, hardly being affected by the water content of the sample. In particular, it was recognized that since water contained in a sample was all extracted in a moment by depressurization, it hardly affected the collection of volatile constituents contained in the sample.

FIG. 9 shows the result of sensory evaluation, where leaf

tobacco shreds (flue cured type) which had been preserved at 5°C for two weeks and leaf tobacco shreds of the same type which had been preserved at 25°C for two weeks were sensory-evaluated comparatively, in respect of greenness, fruity scent, smoothness, terpeny scent and hay-like scent. Specifically, volatile constituents of the two samples were collected separately in two canisters 20, 20 by the method according to the present invention, and smell of the volatile constituents collected in the two canisters 20, 20 were smelt through sniffling port 40, 40 fitted to the canisters 20, 20 and thereby evaluated comparatively.

When the volatile constituents as a whole collected in one canister 20 and those in the other canister 20 are smelt and compared this way, relative differences in the above-mentioned evaluation items can be recognized. Thus, evaluation in respect of the above-mentioned items, which deals with subtle differences and largely relies on human senses (sense of smell, etc.), can be surely performed. It is also possible to use the smell of the volatile constituents collected in one canister 20 as a reference (standard) and evaluate the smell of the volatile constituents collected in the other canister 20 comparatively.

The method of collecting volatile constituents of a sample into a canister 20 this way can be applied to comparative evaluation of volatile constituents collected at different times. Specifically, by collecting volatile constituents in one canister 20 before a sample is subjected to some treatment, and collecting volatile constituents in another canister 20 after the sample is subjected to the treatment, change of volatile constituents of the sample due to the treatment can be analyzed. In other words, when volatile constituents are collected in a canister 20, the collected volatile constituents can be preserved. Thus, off-line analysis of those collected

volatile constituents can be performed easily.

The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment. In the examples of experiment, volatile constituents were collected, keeping a test sample at 40°C.

5 However, what is essential is to collect volatile constituents, heating a test sample within the range that does not allow unexpected secondary products to be produced due to thermal decomposition. Also when volatile constituents are collected from a test sample, keeping the test sample at an ordinary
10 temperature, like effects can be expected.

Further, while the canister 20 was depressurized to about $1 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$ (1/1000atm) in advance and then connected to the sample vessel 10, the canister 20 may be depressurized to a greater degree. Conversely, the canister 20 may be depressurized to
15 a smaller degree, for example, to about 10Pa (1/100atm), depending on the kind of a sample. The size of the canister 20 is not restricted to any particular one, either. For example, canisters used in the analysis methods denominated TO-14 and TO-15 can be used suitably.

20 Further, while the above explanation took up the example in which volatile constituents were collected from leaf tobacco shreds, the present invention can also be applied when constituents causing abnormal smell contained in a solid such as flour or confections should be analyzed, or when formaldehyde
25 contained in wall paper should be analyzed. To sum up, the present invention is optimal for collecting volatile constituents evaporating from various kinds of solids to subject them to analysis, and can be carried out with various modifications falling within the scope of the invention.

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As explained above, in the present invention, a sample containing volatile constituents is put in a sample vessel with

inert gas, and a canister which has been depressurized in advance is selectively connected to the sample vessel. By this, the inside of the sample vessel is depressurized rapidly, which enables the volatile constituents to evaporate from the sample in a moment. The volatile constituents evaporating from the sample are collected into the canister. Thus, the invention can surely collect volatile constituents, from highly volatile constituents to low volatile constituents, without the volatile constituents suffering adverse effects of heating such as thermal decomposition. Further, the invention can surely collect volatile constituents contained in a sample, easily and effectively, irrespective of the water content of the sample, to subject them to analysis. Further, the invention has practically highly beneficial effects such that volatile constituents collected in a canister can be preserved for (analytical-chemical or sensory-scientific) comparative evaluation with other volatile constituents.